

carriage are seen and the rest of the often clumsy figure concealed. How any American can say that the class thus studied is an eminently handsome class I cannot conceive. In the House of Lords it is easier to accept the dictum of Mr. Jenkins, author of the once-celebrated "Gin's Baby," that it is a problem in nature why noble ears should be so ugly.

Who can look at a review of the famous regiment of guardsmen in London and not be struck with the physical superiority of the men in the ranks to the officers who command them? No doubt the recruits are picked men, but what becomes of the theory that the officers are a picked race also? When visiting Harrow School I had young noblemen point out to me and could see them no especial physical beauty; nor among many ladies and gentlemen of that class into whose vicinity I was once thrust by accident at a review of troops at Aldershot. During a residence of twelve years in Newport I saw quite a number of young Englishmen of rank, at the clubs and elsewhere, and they were in no respect superior in face and figure to the average Englishmen. I remember one public or semi-public ball there, at which I was quite impressed by the inferior physique of the young New York fashionables who had come on expressly to attend it. They were like billiard-markers, and I remember to me like came in who was by all odds the most insignificant-looking man in the room—although, as it turned out, one of a good deal of intellectual promise.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A PAIR OF GLOVES.

HOW A PRETTY GIRL BUYS THESE NECESSARY ARTICLES.

"Let me see some gloves, please."
"Yes; what kind?"
"Really, I don't know. Let me see what you have."
"Silk or kid?"
"I hardly know; let me see both."
"Light or dark?"
"Oh, neither, exactly; something medium, I think."
"Here are some tan colors that—"
"Oh, I don't want tan colors."
"Don't want black, do you?"
"No, I don't hardly think I do."
"Something for evening wear?"
"No—that is, not exactly."
"Here are some—"
"Oh, I don't want black kids."
"How would six buttons do?"
"No, I want longer gloves than that."
"Here are some new shades in brown."
"Have you any silver-grey?"
"Yes, here are some new shades—"
"Oh, those are too dark."
"And these?"
"Altogether too light. Let me see something in seal-brown."
"Yes, we've something quite new, and—"
"Oh, I want them with stitching on the back."
"Black or colored stitching?"
"Really, I don't know. Which kind are they wearing most?"
"Well, it's hard to tell; one is worn about as much as another."
"Yes, I suppose so; but I can hardly decide, for I—Why, Mamie de Smythe, is this you?"
"Of course it is; who do—"
"So glad to see you. Do you know I've been thinking about you, and—"
"It's an age since I saw you. What are you buying?"
"I am trying to buy some gloves, but I don't know what I want. Do help me decide."
"Well, I will. I'm not buying anything myself; just looking round. Isn't it lovely today?"
"Lovely! And aren't these beautiful this year? I'm wild over the ribbons!"
"Ribbons! Don't mention them! I just raved over every milliner's window I pass! But about the gloves?"
"After half an hour of harrowing consultation, and handling every box of gloves in that store, the glove customer says:
"Oh, let's go over to Fitter's. I always get what I want there. There's nothing here I want."—*Detroit Free Press.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Democritus taught as early as 428 B. C., that the milky way consisted of stars—a fact which was proved by Galileo, 1610-42.
The first telescope of Galileo was made from part of a lead organ-pipe, in each end of which was cemented a suitable spectacle glass.
The substitution of wood pulp for plaster of Paris in the manufacture of all kinds of building ornaments is constantly increasing under the new method brought forward in France.
A fossil egg in the Paris Academy of Sciences measures 3 1/2 inches one way and 2 1/2 inches another. The original is supposed to have been the egg of a bird, three times as big as an ostrich.
A new lubricant, the use of which is advocated in the *Austrian Railroad Journal*, is mustard oil. It remains perfectly fluid at the low temperature of 14° Fahrenheit, and will keep unchanged for years.
A Swiss chemist, the *American Machinist* recommends the use of castor oil in boilers where alkaline water is used. He says that from two ounces to a pint of oil will prevent foaming all day. The oil is put in after the engine has been started and when foaming begins.
According to *Engineering* some recent investigations of the subject of belt capacity by Ottó Gehrken, of Hamburg, indicate that the strain per inch of width may be 55 pounds at high speeds, such as 2,000 feet per minute, but at slow speeds the strain should be reduced to 40 pounds.
The magnetic properties of iron have been found by M. P. Lecher to be unaffected up to a temperature of 1,100 deg. Fahrenheit, beyond which they are rapidly lost, becoming scarcely perceptible at 1,300 deg., and entirely disappearing at 1,800 deg. They return in the same way as the metal cools.
The following is recommended as an efficient means of removing particles from the eyes. Make a loop by doubling a horse hair. Raise the lid of the eye in which is the foreign particle; slip the loop over it, and, placing the lid in contact with the eyeball, withdraw the loop, and the particle will be drawn out with it.
It seems that "dry rot," the enemy of builders, is a sort of contagious disease. Good authorities state that it can be carried by saws and other tools which have been in contact with infected wood; and that such transmission and impregnation is often the cause of the mysteriously rapid decay of ordinarily sound timber.
The results of the "hot-water cure" are said by a physician to be the stimulation of the stomach at first, but after repeated use a lessening of the tone of the digestive tract, which causes congestion and dyspepsia. Hot drinks tend to lessen bronchial irritation, and may be used profitably in some cases of consumption.
Erlenmeyer, in his work on the opium habit, records a case in which fatal tubercular poisoning was believed to have been produced by the hydropneumotic needle. A physician, aged thirty-eight years, who had been accustomed for the same needle for himself, and a tubercular patient died suddenly, and at the autopsy a tubercular abscess, strictly localized to the peritoneum, was found.
There is, as Professor Thompson remarks, no as yet reliable "velocity of electricity" as this must

vary with the current and the conductor. Wheatstone in 1833 seemed to show a transmission velocity of 183,000 miles a second through copper wire, but in late experiments signals were sent over ordinary telegraph wires on poles and had a rate of only 14,000 to 16,000 miles. With wires near the earth the velocity was 12,000 miles, but reached 24,000 miles on very high wires.

The secondary nature of the gravel deposits in which placer mines occur, implies that they are found at an average lower altitude than the quartz veins, from which they are derived by erosion. The average height of placer mines is about three thousand feet, the highest being 10,000 feet above the sea level. Owing to the mode of formation placer mines are usually more accessible than the quartz, and do not require so great an amount of material for their working.

The preservation of forests from the depredations of insects and aphides is largely dependent upon the spiders that inhabit them, more effective work of this kind being performed by them than by the insect-eating birds. Examinations of the viscera of the spiders kept in captivity show them to be voracious destroyers of these creatures, and as they prefer dark spots in the forests, which are the places most infested by vermin, the results of their labor are very beneficial.

From studies upon the relation which the annual rings bear to the ages of trees, it has been concluded that they are only an approximate, and not a certain correct index of age. Any agency operating to produce alternate periods of rest and activity in the growth of the tree serves to determine their formation. Owing to the number of rings more nearly serves to indicate the age of the tree than in warm climates.

One of the oldest industries in Egypt is the artificial egg-hatching, principally engaged in by the Copts. There are said to be 700 establishments of this nature in the country, and the production of chickens from the ovens has been estimated at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 annually. The season for incubating lasts through three months of the early summer. The country people bring eggs to the proprietors of the "farragos," and give two good eggs for every newly hatched chick.

The calculations of a recent writer on the subject show that an enormous amount of vegetable matter is required to form a layer of coal, it being estimated that it would take not less than 1,000,000 years to form a bed of coal 100 feet thick. The area of the coal-fields of the United States is between three hundred and four hundred thousand square miles, which is a quantity sufficient to supply the entire world for a period of 2,000 years. One million tons of coal are taken from these beds every year.

At the last congress of German naturalists and physicians, held in Wiesbaden, Dr. Gacy reported several cases of mental disturbance, characterized by an impossibility of fixing the attention on any subject, except for a very brief period, or of prolonged mental effort of any kind whatever. This condition, to which the author gave the name of aproxia, was always associated with certain lesions of the nasal mucous membrane, and consisted in the passage of air through the nasal fossae.

Since the opening of new artesian wells in the Desert of Sahara, a large increase in the number of palm and other fruit trees has taken place. The borings made since 1881, however, show a diminution in the yield of water, and it is probable that the limit of the capacity of the veins found at the usual depth has been reached. The wells sunk by the French have a much smaller bore than those of the Arabians, and owing to the difficulty of cleaning them when stopped up by the sand, it has been decided to give the new wells a much larger calibre.

Barrels are now being made of hard and soft wood, each alternate stave being of the soft variety and slightly thicker than the hard wood stave. The edges of the staves are cut square, and, when placed together to form the barrel, the outside are even, and there is a V-shaped crack between each stave from top to bottom. In this arrangement the operation of driving the hoops forces the edges of the hard stave into the soft one until the cracks are closed, and the extra thickness of the latter causes its inner edges to lap over those of the hard wood staves, thus making the joints doubly secure.

The *Patent Office Gazette*, although drier reading than a legal brief, is nevertheless interesting as an index of the extraordinary inventive power of the American mind. The annual report of the Commissioner, just published, shows the number of applications during 1887 to have been 35,613, and the number of patents issued to be 21,477. The aggregate of inventors annually asking for protection has varied but slightly during the past five years, but during the ten years prior to 1886 the inventive growth was very marked. The Patent Office is one of the best paying branches of the Government service, and ought, for this reason if for no other, to be provided with better facilities than it seems now to possess.

Paul Broca's discovery that the brain is a congeries of organs, each having its special function, is being confirmed by later researches by Professor Mathias Duval. Comparing Gambetta's brain with that of the late Dr. Berillon, an eminent statistician, Duval and Chénikoff found that in the brain of the former the third of "Broca's convolution"—as the speech-centre is now called—is extremely developed, while in Berillon's it is reduced to its most simple expression. Gambetta was active and loquacious; Berillon reticent and retiring—the original qualities of the two men were diametrically opposite, and this result is now seen to be due to the physical conformation of their respective brains.

Common bricks of almost any district may be so sorted as to produce a red, a yellow, a "stone" and a "cream" color. This tint of the bricks may be preserved and heightened by using mortar of the same tone, or tint. Furnace ashes and lime produce a dark mortar, powdered red brick or red tile mixed with lime will give a red mortar, and cheap mineral colors may be added to mortar for coloring. The color of mortar is sadly neglected, as generally the same white lime and sand are used for all tones of color in brick, and not unfrequently white, grey mortar is used for coloring the red bricks, as well as the light-colored bricks, the light-colored work having harmony of breadth and keeping the red portion being frittered and broken up by the contrast between bricks and beds and joints.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

The Senate of the University of Cambridge has just conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on a woman, the first of the kind in the history of the University. The interests of femininity we may say a very good job too. The rate is deteriorating fast enough in all conscience. The men are getting weaker and weaker. Physically men are going down, down. The white-faced wretches that totter about cities with their thin flanks and their flaccid muscles, their weary, washed-out, frail bodies, their bright, restless eyes, their nervous, feverish hands, and their over-strained nervous organization, are bad enough, but if we were not that, few strong women are left to sustain the race. God bless the children! Of course the men who go to the universities do not put themselves through the same ordeals as the women. Most men go to England at least, as a matter of fact, and the act is regarded as a necessary one to men moving in a certain position in life. A man can easily read up and struggle

through without a great amount of effort, and if he does not get through there is very little harm done. Again, few men go to the university, as a matter of fact, to pass examinations with honours, and these few belong to a class whose studies would make a big drain upon them in any case. With the average Englishman university life is a simple social duty—a farce as far as study is concerned—in which an athletic young fellow with a moderate amount of intelligence reads a respectable number of hours per diem, and alternates his studies with cricket and rowing. With women, however, all this is different. Very few individuals of the other sex are built on a sufficiently generous scale to relieve mental strain by physical exertion of a style vigorous enough to maintain the beautiful equilibrium between mind-culture and body-culture, and fewer women still go through the curriculum as a mere matter of filling up a few years of their life. The women who go to the university do so in the face of a natural prejudice, and this, at the very outset, throws them out of harmony with their environment. They are made to feel that their conduct is eccentric, hence they lead a life of continual and nervous unhealthily protest against a popular and academical criticism. The emotional side of woman's nature being the most developed, a course of severe study under the ban of masculine and feminine disapproval disorganizes it still more. She cannot escape, in vigorous physical exercise, from the operation of excessive cerebration. Her nerves, naturally more sensitive than men's, are quickly demoralized. In short, if women are to cultivate the sciences they must remain celibates for life. If they intend to fulfil their natural functions as wives and mothers they must stay at home and be healthy animals.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Today's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 4th instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1888. [445]

HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE MIDSUMMER TERM will commence on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 9 A.M. New Pupils will be entered on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 10 A.M.
C. J. BATEMAN,
Head Master.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1888. [470]

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 500,000; \$833,333-33.
EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND \$240,000-00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.
MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [897]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1887. [150]

To be Let.

TO BE LET.

A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms and convenient Out Offices.

A New Story has just been added to the Servants' Quarters.
Apply to
MR. JOHN WILLMOTT,
Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [131]

TO LET.
ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st August.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888. [112]

MACAO.
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY FURNISHED.

A BUNGALOW, opposite the Public Gardens, at the western end of the Praya Grande. Excellent water supply, and Servants' quarters attached. Rent very moderate.
Apply to
A. A. DE MELO & Co.,
Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [1368]

TO LET.
NO. 6 WEST TERRACE presently occupied by the Rev. W. JENNINGS.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1888. [440]

TO LET.
A COMMODIOUS SUIT OF OFFICES in the ICE HOUSE BUILDINGS.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1888. [1332]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Batavia	Vancouver	May 5th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Lydia	Hamburg	May 7th	Siemssen & Co.
Japan	Bombay	May 8th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Calcutta	Calcutta	May 9th	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Biagno	Genoa	May 10th	Carlowitz & Co.
City of Rio de Janeiro	San Francisco	May 11th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Kashgar	Bombay	May 20th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Parthia	Vancouver	May 31st	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Teheran	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Achilles	Butterfield & Swire	May 10th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Melbourne	Messageries Maritimes	May 10th, at noon.
Bremen, & Ports of Call.	Bayern	Melchers & Co.	May 9th, at 4 p.m.
Genoa, & Ports of Call.	Biagno	Carlowitz & Co.	May 18th, at 10 a.m.
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Iphigenia	Siemssen & Co.	May 8th, at 3 p.m.
Tricite, via Straits, &c.	Berenice	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.	May 10th, at noon.
Vancouver, B.C., via K. &c.	Zamstels	Adamson, Bell & Co.	May 8th, at 3 p.m.
New York, via Suez Canal	Strathleven	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About May 12th.
San Francisco, via Yama	O. & S. S. Co.	O. & S. S. Co.	May 10th, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yama	City of Rio de Janeiro	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	May 10th, at 3 p.m.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Tannadice	Russell & Co.	May 12th, at 3 p.m.
Port Darwin, &c.	Chingta	Butterfield & Swire	May 12th, daylight.
Penang	Dafila	Ah Yon & Co.	May 12th, at 4 p.m.
Singapore and Penang	Deuteros	Ah Yon & Co.	May 7th, at 4 p.m.
Yokohama, via N'saki, &c.	Hydaspes	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 8th, daylight.
Tientsin	Hoihow	Butterfield & Swire	May 10th.
Shanghai	Peking	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Thales	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	May 6th, at 9 a.m.

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED EX LATEST STEAMERS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
W. POWELL & CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE.
(TELEPHONE 21) Hongkong, 5th April, 1888. [16]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 5th day of May, 1888, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)
The American steamer "SAN PABLO," as she lies wrecked near Turnabout Island.
ALSO
Whatever Cargo there may be on board the vessel.
The Vessel and Cargo will be sold separately.
Terms—Cash on the fall of the hammer.
The Vessel and Cargo to be at the risk of the Purchasers on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1888. [455]

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Hongkong made in a cause TAM KWAN SHI & YAU MI HO, No. 42 of 1878, with the approbation of the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE by Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG the person appointed by the said Court upon the respective Premises on the days hereinafter mentioned, viz.:

THURSDAY,
the 10th day of May, 1888, at 3 O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON.
IN FIVE LOTS the VERY VALUABLE BLOCK OF BUILDINGS situated on MARINE LOT No. 4 of MARINE LOT No. 1254, and Section 3 of MARINE LOT No. 4, and in the best and most central Chinese business portion of the City and with frontages to three important Public Streets, viz. Bonham Street, Wing Lok Street and Cross Street and comprising: Nos. 1 and 2 Cross Street and Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33, Wing Lok Street and Nos. 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, and 45, Bonham Street. Owing to the favorable situation of this property the owner or owners thereof always count upon securing good tenants.

FRIDAY,
the 11th day of May, 1888, at 3 O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON.
IN SIX LOTS the VALUABLE PROPERTY situated on INLAND LOT No. 207, in the best part of Hollywood Road and comprising Nos. 207 and 211, Hollywood Road and Nos. 1, 3, and 4, Ng Kwai Fong, also the three storied house No. 112, Hollywood Road situated on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 384 and the three houses Nos. 14, 16, and 18, Possession Street situated on Inland Lot No. 212 and the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 212.

SATURDAY,
the 12th day of May, 1888, at 3 O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON.
IN ONE LOT a PIECE of VACANT GROUND registered as INLAND LOT No. 472 and situated at Bowling, between Matheson and Percival Streets and suitable for the erection of Kerosene Godowns.
The sale plans can be seen at the Office of Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors, and at Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG, the Auctioneer.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors, Hongkong, of Messrs. CALDWELL & WILKINSON, Solicitors, Hongkong, of Mr. EWENS, Solicitor, Hongkong, of Mr. WEBER, Solicitor, Hongkong, and of Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
The sale has been POSTPONED for a week being in the inclement weather.
Dated this 3rd day of May, 1888.
ALFRED G. WISE,
Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.
MR. M. GROTE has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.
CHATER & VERNON.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [53]

NOTICE.
MR. BONIFACIO I. DAQUINO has This Day been admitted a PARTNER in the WONG-NEY-CHONG DAIRY FARM.
V. DANENBERG.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1888. [452]

Intimations.
THE WONG-NEY-CHONG DAIRY FARM having received by the steamer *Changsha* a supply of MILK Cows from Newcastle, Australia, is now prepared to supply the General Public with PURE COW'S MILK (guaranteed at 6 cents per ordinary pint (reputed), deliverable to order, anywhere within the Colony, between 6 A.M. and 10 P.M.)
Orders sent direct to WONG-NEY-CHONG DAIRY FARM, or to the care of Mr. V. DANENBERG, at H. M. Naval Yard, will be promptly attended to.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1888. [448]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.
A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY per cent. upon Contributions for the year 1887 has this day been declared.
Warrants may be had on application at the above Office on and after the 5th May.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1888. [447]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Company is prepared to Tranship Cargo from its Godowns at Kowloon, or West Point to any Steamer in the harbour, and to bring Cargo across from Kowloon to any place on the Praya at the usual rates.
By Order,
ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1888. [446]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
Mr. G. FALCONER & CO.,
10, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of One Lot ONIONS ex Steamship "BORMIDA" from Bombay marked 2-3 & K are hereby informed that as the above Goods are rapidly putrefying, they will be sold by Public Auction, unless taken delivery of up to the 5th instant, at 9 A.M.
CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents,
Steamship Bormida.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1888. [468]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "OCEANIC."
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1888. [4]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF SYDNEY."
are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained on Countersignature of Bills of Lading. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 4th proximo, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1888. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "NEW GUINEA," FROM HAMBURG AND SINGAPORE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th instant, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 8th instant, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888. [442]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "MORAY," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 4th May, will be subject to rent at the rate of ONE CENT per package per day.
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 4th May, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1888. [441]

THE "CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED."
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship "OOPACK" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned, before NOON, on the 6th May, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M., TO-DAY.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1888. [430]

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
ABOUT TEN TONS OF ASPHALTE.
Apply to
A. A. DE MELO & Co.,
Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [1367]

FOR SALE AT MACAO.
ON MODERATE TERMS.
AN extensive property on the business side of the town, consisting of TEN STRONGLY BUILT GODOWNS, with Rooms above suitable for offices or Dwelling Houses. Situated in the best part of the town, and accessible by a fine road, and a fine view of the harbour and the surrounding country. The property is situated on the Harbour close to the Steamship Co.'s Wharf.
For full particulars apply to
THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1888. [1366]

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1888.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1888.

was not within the bounds of probability that the rising, the growing, noble, and ever expanding Australian nationality would allow itself to be crushed, and suppressed within its own borders. As an Australian, he was prepared to say, with all the responsibility which his position as a legislator involved, that sooner than allow English treaties with the heathen Chinese to bind and shackle his own and the sentiments of this fellow-countrymen, he was ready to cut the painter, to-morrow. He was an Australian sincere and true, prepared to shed his life's blood in the interests of this fair land, and English commercial considerations would be swallowed up in the path of the onward march of Australian unity. 'Australia for the Australians' was his cry, in politics, religion, and morals. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. McLELLAN, who was at one time Speaker of the New South Wales Parlia-

THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE
 PARIS, April 24th.
 The Patriotic League has been dissolved.

the means whereby much property and life might be saved, as distressed vessels would naturally try to reach them.

regard to his client. His Worship declined to
 liber his decision and informed Mr. Wotton
 that he had better not say any more.

winners of the Race, Tia, 15 extra; of more than two Races Tia, 20 extra; Oak Mills and a Quarter.

perhaps the one point where the Englishwoman does appear to be the greater physical advantage because the fine shoulders and neck

